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A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

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PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

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A

SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

OF

JAPAN.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY,

TOKYO, JAPAN,

24th December, 25th Year of Meiji

(1892).

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REGULATIONS

OF THE

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. 1. The object of this Society is to consider and devise means for the diffusion, improvement, and advancement of education in this Empire.

Art. 2. This Society shall be called the Educational Society of Japan, and shall have its seat in Tôkyô.

Art. 3. The Society shall have Patrons, one of whom, under the title of Sôsai (Honorary President), shall be requested to exercise permanent control over it.

Art. 4. The Patrons of the Society shall be chosen from among the Princes of the Imperial Family.

Art. 5. These regulations can be revised only by a vote of not less than twenty members. In such a case, however, the matter is to be considered and voted upon at a general meeting specially convened for the purpose.

Art. 6. All questions arising at meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of a tie, the chairman shall have a casting vote.

SECTION II.—MEMBERS.

Art. 7. Any person sympathizing with the object of the Society is eligible for membership.

Art. 8. Persons of rank and distinction, whether scholars or engaged in the work of education, provided their election is likely to prove of benefit to the Society, may be nominated to honorary membership of the Society.

Art. 9. The annual subscription to the Society shall be one *yen* and eighty *sen*.

N.B. The presentation to the Society of a lump sum of twenty *yen* shall exempt the donor from all annual subscriptions, and entitle him to the privilege of life membership.

Art. 10. A silver badge of membership shall be conferred on every member of the Society.

Art. 11. The members shall have the right of voting in all discussions at general meetings, of attending all meetings at which addresses or lectures are delivered or conversations take place, of bringing their opinions before the Society, and of receiving all publications containing its proceedings and reports.

Art. 12. The members may bring their friends and relations to hear the lectures and attend the conversational meetings held by the Society.

N.B. Admittance may, however, be refused to such visitors whenever circumstances render their presence undesirable.

Art. 13. In case of any infraction of these Regulations or of any act likely to bring the Society into disrepute, the member so offending may be expelled from the Society, by a decision of the Deliberative Members.

SECTION III.—BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Art. 14. The principal labours in which the Society shall engage are as follows :

(1) The study and investigation of subjects having an important bearing on education.

(2) The conferring of rewards and distinctions on persons who have laboured meritoriously in the cause of education.

(3) The establishment of relations with local educational societies, with a view to promote mutual interests.

Art. 15. The Society shall confer gold or silver medals on persons considered to have laboured meritoriously in the cause of education.

Art. 16. Investigation into the merits of such labours shall be made by a special committee appointed for the purpose.

N.B. The above committee shall be appointed in accordance with the terms of Art. 33.

Art. 17. The Society may establish a Library, Museum, Scientific Institute, etc., if such steps be deemed advisable.

Art. 18. The Society may hold meetings for addresses, lectures, discussions, and conversations or questions on educational subjects.

Art. 19. The Society may, in response to the invitation of other educational societies, send representatives to their meetings.

Art. 20. The Society may establish a system of mutual aid, for the benefit of those engaged in educational work.

Art. 21. The proceedings and reports of the Society shall be compiled and printed for distribution among its members.

N.B. The Society may also publish other books or pamphlets likely to prove useful for the advancement of education.

SECTION IV.—OFFICIALS.

Art. 22. The officials of the Society shall be as follows:—

President	1
Deliberative Members	50
Manager	1
Clerks	6

Art. 22. The President shall have control over all the affairs of the Society.

N.B. At General Meetings the President shall always be chairman, if any discussion is opened.

Art. 24. The Deliberative Members shall vote in all discussions on the chief matters of business connected with the Society.

Art. 25. The Manager shall transact the business of the Society, including all general business as well as that connected with the treasury and the records.

Art. 26. The clerks shall attend to such portions of the business of the Society as may be respectively assigned to them.

Art. 27. The President and the Deliberative Members shall be elected by ballot at a general meeting.

N.B. Any vacancies which may occur among the Deliberative Members shall be filled by those who have obtained the next largest number of votes.

Art. 28. The Manager shall be appointed by the President.

Art. 29. The clerks shall be selected and employed by the President.

Art. 30. The term of service for the President shall be two years.

N.B. The President shall be re-eligible at any subsequent election.

Art. 31. The term of service for the Deliberative Members shall be two years, and every year half of the number required shall be elected.

N.B. Re-election is permitted.

Art. 32. If the President deems it necessary to appoint special committees for the transaction of the business of the Society, he shall be at liberty to do so.

Art. 33. The organization of the special committees and the regulations for their functions, etc., shall be determined upon by the President, subject to the approval of the Deliberative Members.

Art. 34. If the President deems it necessary to engage assistants other than the clerks, he shall be at liberty to do so.

Art. 35. The President, the Deliberative Members and the Members of the various committees shall be Honorary Officials, receiving no salary. The remuneration of the clerks and assistants shall be fixed by the President.

Art. 36. The Manager and Members of committees may receive remuneration, according to the discretion of the President.

Art. 37. The President is at liberty to frame by-laws in order to facilitate the observance of these Regulations.

SECTION V.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

Art. 38. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held once a year, the proceedings to be as follows :—

1. Reports on the results obtained by the Society, together with reports on the business, both general and financial, transacted during the previous year.

2. Addresses, discussions, and conversations on educational subjects.

Art. 39. A Special General Meeting of the Society shall be called for any one of the following objects :—

1. The revision of the Regulations.

2. The discussion of any matter of importance connected with the work of the Society.

3. The discussion of any proposal made over the joint signatures of not less than twenty members.

Art. 40. No Special General Meeting can be held, unless at least one hundred members be present.

SECTION VI.—FINANCES.

Art. 41. The current expenses of the Society shall be met by the subscriptions of its members and by other moneys received.

Art. 42. In order to enable the Society to carry on its work for a lengthened period, a reserve fund shall be gradually formed.

N.B. The interest derived from this fund may be made use of from time to time to meet the contingent expenses of the Society.

Art. 43. The reserve fund shall be supplied by the life subscriptions, donations, etc.

Art. 44. Whenever a sum of money or any other donation is presented to the Society, the name of the donor shall be recorded in the Society's books.

N.B. The amount and number of such gifts, together with the names of the donors, shall be published from time to time.

SECTION VII.—LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Art. 45. A committee constituted as follows, shall be appointed in the Hokkaidô and in each *Fu* and *Ken*:—

A Chairman of Committee.
An Assistant Chairman of Committee.
Members of Committee.

Art. 46. These committees shall assist and promote the work of the Society connected with their respective localities.

Art. 47. The Chairmen and Assistant Chairmen of the said Committees shall be appointed by the President, by order of His Imperial Highness the Sôsai, while the Members of the said Committees shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of their respective Chairmen.

A

SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

This Society is an association whose object is to assist in the diffusion, improvement, and advancement of education in this empire, by bringing together such persons as are interested in this cause. With regard to the history of its development, we may briefly state that, during the year 1879–1880, two educational societies were established in the City of Tôkyô, under the respective names of the Tôkyô Kyôiku Kyôkwai and the Tôkyô-fu Kyôiku-kwai. In May 1882, these two societies were amalgamated under the name of the Tôkyô Kyôiku Gakkwai. But this society being still limited in the sphere of its activity, and never having attained a prosperous condition, it was determined that its organization should be enlarged. Consequently its constitution was revised in September 1883, when it was re-organized on a much larger scale, and received its present name. Mr. Tsuji Shinji was then elected President, and many and thorough improvements were introduced into the mode of transacting the business of the Society, which was indeed entirely remodelled. In August 1884, the Society was honoured by the gracious consent of His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa Taruhito to exercise permanent supervision over the Society under the title of Sôsai (Honorary President).

BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

The principal labours in which the Society is engaged are as follows ; (1) the study and investigation of subjects

having an important bearing on education; (2) the conferring of rewards and distinctions on persons who have laboured meritoriously in the cause of education; (3) the establishment of relations with local educational societies, with a view to promote mutual interests; (4) the establishment of a Library, Museum, Scientific Institute, etc.; (5) the holding of meetings for addresses, lectures, discussions, conversations or questions on educational subjects; (6) the sending of representatives to the meetings of other educational societies in response to their invitation; (7) the establishment of a system of mutual aid, for the benefit of those engaged in educational work; (8) the compilation and printing of the proceedings and reports of the Society, to be distributed among its members; and (9) the publication of books or pamphlets likely to prove useful to those engaged in education. The Society is prepared, by the means above mentioned, to do its utmost in accomplishing its object.

REVISION OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

During the ten years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Society, it has been naturally and necessarily felt that its regulations should be occasionally revised as the circumstances of the times might render such a step advisable, and a fifth revision has already been made in the said regulations. In case of such revision, it is provided that the matter shall be discussed and voted upon at a general meeting specially convened for the purpose.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

There have been nine annual general meetings of the Society since the date of its establishment. At least one such meeting is held every year, and the honour of His Imperial Highness the Sôsai's attendance is requested on such occasions. The proceedings are as follows:—

(1) Reports on the business of the Society transacted during the previous year.

(2) Addresses, discussions and conversations on educational subjects.

LECTURE MEETINGS.

There have also been more than a hundred ordinary meetings, held for the purpose of delivering addresses and of arranging conversations on educational subjects. A lecture meeting is held every month, free to the public, for the purpose of delivering lectures on education considered both in its scientific and practical aspects. Besides, some of the members are sent from time to time to various districts at the request of the local educational societies or teachers' institutes, for the purpose of delivering addresses or lectures.

MEETINGS OF THE DELIBERATIVE MEMBERS AND COMMITTEES.

A Meeting of the Deliberative Members is held, in case any matter of importance connected with the Society necessitates the convening of such a meeting. The number of members constituting such a meeting is fixed at fifty. In case of an investigation that has to be made into any subject connected with education, a committee for the purpose may be appointed by the President according to his own discretion, or it may be chosen by the Deliberative Members from among themselves, and meetings of such committees may be held from time to time.

PUBLICATIONS.

In order to secure the establishment of more intimate relations between the members, and in order to furnish them with materials for studying the subjects of education both theoritically and practically, the Society has issued a Journal, of which, up to the month of July 1892, one hundred and eighteen volumes have been published. The

number of copies thus published is more than 4,000 for each volume. Besides the Journal, a series of pamphlets entitled Kyôikuka Hikkei ("Hints to Educators") has also been published in three numbers, of which 7,000 copies have been distributed. The Society has also published two historical portraits (one of Sugawara Michizane and the other of General Sakanoue Tamuramaro), which have met with much favour among educational circles, and of which more then 6,000 copies have already been distributed. A few other portraits of the same kind are now in course of preparation.

LIBRARY.

In March 1887, a Library was established in connection with the Office of the Society and opened to the public, with the view of gradually organizing and enlarging it. In March 1889, the Department of Education intimated to the Society its intention to limit the Tôkyô Library under the control of the Department to works of reference, while such works as were of a more general character should be transferred to the care of the Society, whose Library would thus become more popular. Some suggestions were also made to the Society in regard to the organization of its Library. It was consequently in the month of July of the same year removed to Yanagiwara, Kanda-ku. Besides a great number of works borrowed from the Tôkyô Library, many others were either contributed by the members of the Society and other individuals in response to the request of the Society, or committed to the care of the Library by those desirous to make them accessible to the public. The best possible means were thus taken by the Library to accumulate a large number of volumes and to complete its organization, with the object of affording greater facilities to the reading public. Subsequently a fire-proof building was erected, in connection with the Office of the Society, to which, in the month of March,

1891, its Library was again removed. Since its removal the working of the Library has been gradually successful, and the number of visitors has steadily increased. At present the number of volumes is 31,766, including both Japanese and Chinese works, besides 2,328 European works. According to statistics taken at the end of June in the present year, the daily average of visitors is 121.20.

CLUB ROOM.

Until recently, the Society had only general formal meetings held at stated intervals; but no opportunities were provided for the members to meet informally and at pleasure. Therefore, in the month of July 1889, a club room was opened in connection with the Office of the Society, and supplied with a collection of newspapers and magazines, and various other means for the amusement and benefit of visitors.

IMPERIAL DONATIONS.

The deep interest entertained by our Imperial Court towards education has been always regarded by the nation as a subject of gratitude. In April 1891, the labours of the Society were rewarded by the Court with a grant of *yen* 500; again in January 1892, a piece of ground belonging to the Imperial Domain at No. 21, Hitotsubashi Tôrichô, Kanda-ku, Tôkyô, was conveyed to the Society, together with the buildings now occupied by the Office of the Society.

THE CONFERRING OF DISTINCTIONS ON SUCH AS HAVE LABOURED MERITORIOUSLY IN THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

Medals were twice awarded to such as on investigation were found to have laboured meritoriously in the cause of education. The first award took place in April 1891, and the recipients were twenty in number as follows; viz., Nakamura Seizô (in the *Ken* of Kagawa), Furuhashi

Unji (in the *Ken* of Aichi), Morihita Tadzuteru (in the *Ken* of Tochigi), Komura Gonsuke (in the *Ken* of Miyazaki), Takashima Kaemon (in the *Ken* of Kanagawa), Hasebe Taizô (in the *Ken* of Ehime), Watanabe Kumashirô (in the Hokkaidô), Watanabe Hachijûrô (in the *Ken* of Ôita), Kobayashi Seigo (in the *Ken* of Gumba), Yumoto Nobunori (in the *Ken* of Nagano), Abe Tomoichirô (in the *Ken* of Miye), Naganuma Koichirô (in the *Ken* of Kôchi), Kamiya Shikuichi (in the *Ken* of Hyôgo), Yamamoto Hidetarô (in the *Ken* of Shimane), Miura Akihiko (in the *Ken* of Kumamoto), Matsuyama Ryô (in the *Ken* of Wakayama), Nishi-ôeda Ki (in the *Ken* of Miyagi), Ôshima Kadzuo (in the *Ken* of Shiga), Hayama Yôzô (in the *Ken* of Tottori), and Kibata Kiyoteru (in the *Ken* of Fukushima). The second award took place in May 1892, and the recipients were twenty one in number as follows; viz., Abe Arikiyo (in the *Ken* of Tokushima), Uyeda Kadzumasu (in the *Ken* of Kôchi), Masaki Shôyô (in the *Ken* of Fukuoka), Toki Kwanichi (in the *Ken* of Miye), Kamoi Chûjirô (in the *Ken* of Kagawa), Shibuye Kimiki (in the *Ken* of Kumamoto), Okano Matsusaburô (in the *Ken* of Okayama), Satô Shûzô (in the Hokkaidô), Shibata Môkyô (in the *Ken* of Shiga), Tandokoro Nobuyuki (in the *Fu* of Tôkyô), Ôtô Kanari (in the *Ken* of Yamaguchi), Ôhashi Sôhachi (in the *Ken* of Gifu), Watanabe Toshi (in the *Ken* of Nagano), Minami Kwa (in the *Ken* of Ôita), Shibuya Eizô (in the *Ken* of Hiroshima), Nakagawa Hajime (of the Educational Society of Japan), Katsuragi Fusakichi (in the *Ken* of Wakayama), Nishimura Tadasu (of the Educational Society of Japan), Murakami Ryô (in the *Ken* of Tottori), Tsutsumi Tatsuji (in the *Ken* of Gumba), and Marquis Maida Toshitsugu (in the *Ken* of Ishikawa).

SUMMER INSTITUTE.

In August 1891, a Summer Institute was organized in Tôkyô, for the benefit of teachers in ordinary normal

schools, ordinary middle schools, and higher female schools, and of candidate for such positions, and also for such as desired to study the science of education and natural history. It was attended by 203 persons representing 3 *Fu*, and 33 *Ken*, of whom 164 studied the science of education and 133 natural history. A similar institute to be opened in the present year is now in course of organization.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS.

In 1889, a pamphlet entitled Dai Nihon Kyôiku Kwai Gairan (A Short Account of the Educational Society of Japan) was published, and copies in French, together with copies of the Society's Journal, etc., were sent to the International Exhibition held at Paris in the same year. The Society was awarded a gold medal. In October of the same year, some statistical tables, showing the results obtained by the Society, together with other of the Society's publications, were exhibited at the Educational Exhibition held at Ueno Park, Tôkyô, under the auspices of the Municipality. In 1890, some copies of the Society's Journal and regulations, together with statistical tables showing the results obtained by the Society, were exhibited at the Third National Industrial Exhibition, and a medal of first merit was awarded to the Society.

EDUCATIONAL PRIZE PROBLEMS.

Prizes for four problems connected with education were offered, and the consequent competition showed very gratifying results. The first problem was "the training of children under school age," the second, "the best method for combined class teaching," the third, "how to assimilate the different styles of compositions used by men and women," and "how to discontinue the social custom of exchanging presents," and the fourth, "the literature best adapted to young persons."

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF EDUCATORS.

In order to assist in the improvement and advancement of education, it was thought necessary to secure the establishment of more intimate relations between the various educators in the country and to draw closer the bonds of friendly intercourse. It was therefore determined that a national convention of educators should be held in Tôkyô. This convention was held in the Lecture Hall of the Imperial University, and lasted for six days, from the 25th to the 30th May, 1890. It was attended by 880 members, representing the following localities, viz., the Hokkaidô; the *Fu* of Tôkyô, Kyôto, and Ôsaka; and the *Ken* of Kanagawa, Hyôgo, Nagasaki, Niigata, Saitama, Gumba, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Nara, Miye, Aichi, Shidzuoka, Yamanashi, Shiga, Gifu, Nagano, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Ehime, Kôchi, Fukuoka, Ôita, Miyasaki, and Kagoshima. The subjects for discussion and conversation were as follows:—(1) the introduction of technical instruction into elementary schools, (with reference to the local circumstances, the condition of the people, the grades of schools in which such instruction should be introduced, the ages of pupils to whom such instruction should be imparted, and the subjects to be taught); (2) elementary school management, (with reference to the influences exercised on the state of education by the operation of the law for the organization of cities, towns, and villages, and with reference to the teaching based on the teachers' personal experiences in fostering the special characteristics of each school; (3) the best method of teaching, (with reference to the teachers' personal experience in the development of the minds of young pupils, and to their successes and failures in teaching); (4) means for preventing so many failures in examinations on arithmetic; and (5) the necessity of basing our educational

system on the principle of "State Education." Besides those discussions and conversations, various lectures and addresses were delivered on the subjects of education, and the convention was closed, after the best attended meeting ever held in the history of the Society.

MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION.

As the last national convention of education had been attended with such successful results, an attempt was made to hold another meeting by organizing a national educational union. It was more limited in its scope, but the same object was kept in view as on the previous occasion. Such meetings were held twice. They consisted of delegates sent by the local educational societies. The first meeting was convened in the Lecture Hall of the Imperial University; it lasted for five days, from the 26th to the 30th April 1891. It was attended by 141 delegates, representing the following *Ken* and societies, viz., the Hokkaidô Kyôiku-kwai, Tôkyô-fu Kyôiku-kwai, Kyôto Kyôiku-kwai, Ôsaka Kyôiku-kwai, Kanagawa-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Hyôgo-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Niigata-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Saitama Kyôiku-kwai, Kôdzuke Kyôiku-kwai, Chiba Kyôiku-kwai, Ibaraki Kyôiku Kyôkwai, Shimotsuke Kyôiku-kwai, Nara-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Miye-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Aichi Kyôiku-kwai, Shidzuoka-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Yamanashi Kyôiku Gakkwai, Shiga-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Gifu-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Shinano Kyôiku-kwai, Miyagi-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Fukushima-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Iwate Kyôiku Kyôkwai, the *Ken* of Aomori, Yamagata-ken Gakuji-kwai, Akita-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Fukui-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Ishikawa-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Toyama-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Impaku Kyôiku-kwai, Shimane-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Okayama-ken Kyôiku-kwai, the *Ken* of Yamaguchi, Kii Kyôiku-kwai, Awanokuni Kyôiku-kwai, Kagawa-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Ehime-ken Kyôiku Kyôkwai, Kôchi-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Fukuoka-ken

Kyôiku-kwai, Saga-ken Kyôiku-kwai, the *Ken* of Kumamoto, Nisshiu Kyôiku-kwai, Okinawa-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Hakodate Kyôiku Kyôkwai, Ôsaka Nishinarigôri Kyôiku-kwai, Tôoku Kyôiku-kwai, etc., from one to three delegates being sent by each of those *Ken* or societies. The subjects for discussion introduced by the Society were as follows: (1) the introduction of Japanese history and Japanese geography into the ordinary elementary school course, together with the standard to be attained, (2) the establishment of both the higher and ordinary courses in the ordinary normal schools, (3) the establishment of regulations as to the promotion of elementary school teachers, (4) the organization of a central educational convention, (5) the appointment of inspectors in each *Fu* and *Ken*, (6) the appointment of city-inspectors in the three *Fu* exclusively, and (7) the holding of a national educational exhibition. The subjects of inquiry laid before the meeting by the Department of Education were: (1) the organization of the course of study best adapted to the supplementary schools for technical instruction, considered both in respect of the subjects of study and the length of the course, and (2) written and abacus arithmetic in elementary schools, (whether both should be taught side by side, or either of them exclusively, or whether the choice between the two should be made according to the local requirements). The subjects for further discussion introduced by the Society were a follows; (1) text-books on morality in elementary schools, (2) the number of pupils under the charge of one teacher, and (3) the age of school attendance both for males (seven years and upwards) and females (six years and upwards). The subjects for discussion proposed by the committee of the meeting were: (1) that a memorial be presented to the Government by the Educational Society of Japan, asking for the distribution of the surplus in the National Treasury for 1891, amounting to more than *yen* 6,500,000, among the *Fu* and *Ken*, for the

purpose of providing stock funds for national education, (2) that in case an agreement on the subjects under discussion be reached, a memorial with the joint signatures of the members attached thereto should be presented to the Department of Education, requesting it to carry the ideas of the Society into operation, (3) that the qualifications required for citizenship in cities, towns, and villages be supplemented by another qualification, namely that of having completed the elementary school course, (4) that the certificates of elementary school teachers be made valid for life, (5) that pupils in higher elementary schools be allowed to use text-books of their own for the lessons in morality, (6) that an agreement be made to the effect that, in the early part of August each year, a meeting should be held of delegates to be sent by the local educational societies to discuss the various questions relating to education, (7) that fees for ordinary elementary school instruction be remitted as the circumstances of each locality may permit, (8) that educational expenses be partly defrayed from the National Treasury, (9) that local educational conventions be organized, (10) that a memorial be presented to the Department of Education, petitioning for a grant of the portraits of Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress to elementary schools throughout the Empire, (11) that a memorial be presented to the Department of Education asking that the *Fu-chiji* or *Ken-chiji* be empowered, if necessary, to appoint teachers in elementary schools established by cities, towns, and villages, without the previous recommendation of the *Shi-chô*, *Chô-chô*, and *Son-chô*, and (12) that an agricultural school be established in each *Fu* and *Ken*, and that a meeting of the National Educational Union be held each year.

The second meeting of the National Educational Union was held in the central hall of the Medical Society, and continued for six days, from the 16th to the 22nd May 1892. It was attended by 93 delegates,

representing the following *Ken* and Societies, viz., the Hokkaidô Kyôiku-kwai, Tôkyô-fu Kyôiku-kwai, Kyôto Kyôiku-kwai, Ôsaka Kyôiku-kwai, Kanagawa-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Hyôgo-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Niigata-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Saitama Kyôiku-kwai, Kôdzuke Kyôiku-kwai, Chiba Kyôiku-kwai, Ibaraki Kyôiku-kwai, Shimotsuke Kyôiku-kwai, Nara-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Miye-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Aichi Kyôiku-kwai, Shidzuoka-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Yamanashi Kyôiku-kwai, Shiga-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Gifu-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Shinano Kyôiku-kwai, Miyagi-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Iwate Kyôiku-kwai, Aomori-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Yonezawa-shi Kyôiku-kwai, the *Ken* of Yamagata, Akita-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Fukui-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Ishikawa-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Toyama-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Impaku Kyôiku-kwai, Hiroshima-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Okayama-ken Kyôiku-kwai, the *Ken* of Yamaguchi, Kii Kyôiku-kwai, Awanokuni Kyôiku-kwai, Kagawa-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Ehime-ken Kyôiku-kyôkwai, Kôchi-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Fukuoka-ken Kyôiku-kwai, Nagasaki-ken Kyôiku-kwai, the *Ken* of Kumamoto, Nisshiu Kyôiku-kwai, and Okinawa-ken Kyôiku-kwai. The subjects for discussion were briefly as follows :—(1) the establishment of a normal school course for agriculture, (2) the establishment of a normal school course for manual instruction, (3) the organization of an educational exhibition, (4) the establishment of a supplementary course, (5) the introduction of the subject of river and marine productions into the normal school course according to the local circumstances, (6) the establishment of a system of mutual aid for the benefit of teachers engaged in public schools, (7) the introduction of commercial subjects into the normal school course, according to the local circumstances, (8) reduction of per cent of the amount of both railway and steamboat fares for the benefit of elementary school teachers, (9) application to the Department of Education for the establishment of an educational bureau in each *Fu* or *Ken*, (10) the establishment

of regulations for the payment of salaries to teachers in elementary schools established by cities, towns, and villages, (11) election of a committee for inquiring into and discussing the replies given to the memorials presented to the Minister of State for Education, (12) additional grants or increase of salary to such elementary school teachers as have served meritoriously for a certain number of years, (13) questions connected with the postage to be paid for the copies of the Society's Journal, (14) questions relating to the establishment of a supplementary elementary course, (15) a memorial to be presented to the Department of Education, in regard to the establishment of such a supplementary course, (16) the number of hours to be given to instruction in this supplementary course, (17) whether previous notice should be given to the members in regard to the subjects for discussion to be laid before the meeting at any future time, (18) question as to the time to be devoted to conversations on educational subjects, (19) questions affecting the official recommendation of candidates as elementary school teachers, (20) the forbidding of the sale of pictures representing the portraits of Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress, and (21) the establishment of a system of mutual aid for the benefit of those engaged in teaching. There were also some addresses and club-meetings, besides the more formal discussion, and the meeting was brought to a close with results most satisfactory to those who had called and attended it.

LOCAL MEETINGS.

On the 22nd and 23rd November 1891, a meeting was held in the city of Sendai for the purpose of a friendly interchange of opinion on educational subjects. It was attended by educators in the north-eastern part of the country, numbering about 650 on the first day and about 850 on the second. Besides the various addresses and lectures delivered on this occasion, conversational meet-

ings in which the personal experiences of the members were discussed, were held. The meeting has proved no small encouragement to education in that part of the country. A similar meeting to be held in the present year is now under contemplation.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS TO THOSE DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE SUFFERED FROM THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

In November 1891, a great earthquake occurred in the *Ken* of Aichi and Gifu. A call was immediately issued by the Society to all educators in the country for subscriptions in aid of elementary school accommodations in those localities. The money thus raised by subscription amounted to more than *yen* 8,000 up to the 25th April in the present year, and was sent to those two *Ken* for the purpose of its being appropriated for the erection and repairs of school buildings.

PATRONS AND HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Imperial Princes who have granted the reques to the Society to become its Patrons, and the persons of rank and distinction who have joined the Society as honorary members are as follows.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

PATRONS AND HONORARY MEMBERS.

PATRONS.

His Imperial Highness Prince ARISUGAWA TARUHITO.
His Imperial Highness Prince ARISUGAWA TAKEHITO.
His Imperial Highness Prince KOMATSU AKIHITO.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

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BIEGELEBEN, Baron R. von.
BYLANDT, Count D. de.
ENOMOTO TAKEAKI, Viscount.
FRASER, Hugh.
FUKUOKA TAKACHIKA, Viscount.
FUKUZAWA YÛKICHI.
GOTÔ SHÔJIRO, Count.
HACHISUKA MOCHIAKI, Marquis.
HIJIKATA HISAMOTO, Viscount.
HOLLEBEN, Dr. Theodor von.
HOSOKAWA JUNJIRÔ.
HUBBARD, Richard, Bennet.
ITÔ, HIROBUMI, Count.
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KABAYAMA SUKENORI, Viscount.
KANDA KÔHEI.
KATÔ HIROYUKI, Dr.
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MARTINO, Renato de, Commandeur.
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MUTSU MUMEMITSU.
NISHI MEGURU.
ÔKI TAKATÔ, Count.
ÔKUMA SHIGENOBU, Count.
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PLUNKETT, the Honourable SIR FRANCIS Richard.
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TRIGUERO, Don Luis del Castillo y.
TSUDA MAMICHI.
WATANABE HIROMOTO.
YAMADA AKIYOSHI, Count.
YAMAGATA ARITOMO, Count.
YAMAO YÔZÔ, Viscount.
YANAGIWARA SAKIMITSU, Count.
YOSHIKAWA AKIMASA.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

At present, the number of members is 3,689. The annual subscription to the Society is fixed at one *yen* and eighty *sen*. The presentation to the Society of a lump sum of twenty *yen* exempts the donor from all annual subscription, and entitles him to the privilege of life membership.

A silver badge of membership will be conferred on every member of the Society. The members have the right of voting in all discussions at general meetings, of attending at the club meetings as well as at all meetings at which addresses or lectures are delivered, of bringing their opinions before the Society, and of receiving all publications containing its proceedings and reports.

OFFICIALS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society is under the supervision of His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa Taruhito as Honorary President, while the actual business is directed by Mr. Tsuji Shinji as President, assisted by fifty Deliberative Members, one Manager, and six Clerks.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

SÔSAI (Honorary President).

His Imperial Highness Prince ARISUGAWA TARUHITO.

PRESIDENT.

MR. TSUJI SHINJI.

DELIBERATIVE MEMBERS.

ASAHINA ROKURÔ.
GOTÔ MAKITA.
HIGAKI NAOSUKE.
ICHIKAWA GASHOKU.
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KIMOTSUKI KANEYUKI.
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TAKAMINE HIDEO.
TAKEI TAMOTSU.
TANAKA TÔSAKU.
TANDORORO NOBUYUKI.
TERADA YÛKICHI.
TESHIMA SEI-ICHI.
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WADA KWAN-ICHIRÔ.
WAKU MASATOKI.
YAMADA YUKIMOTO.
YAMAGATA TEISABURÔ.
YAMASAKI HIKOHACHI.

MANAGER.

FUJII YOSHINOBU.

CLERKS.

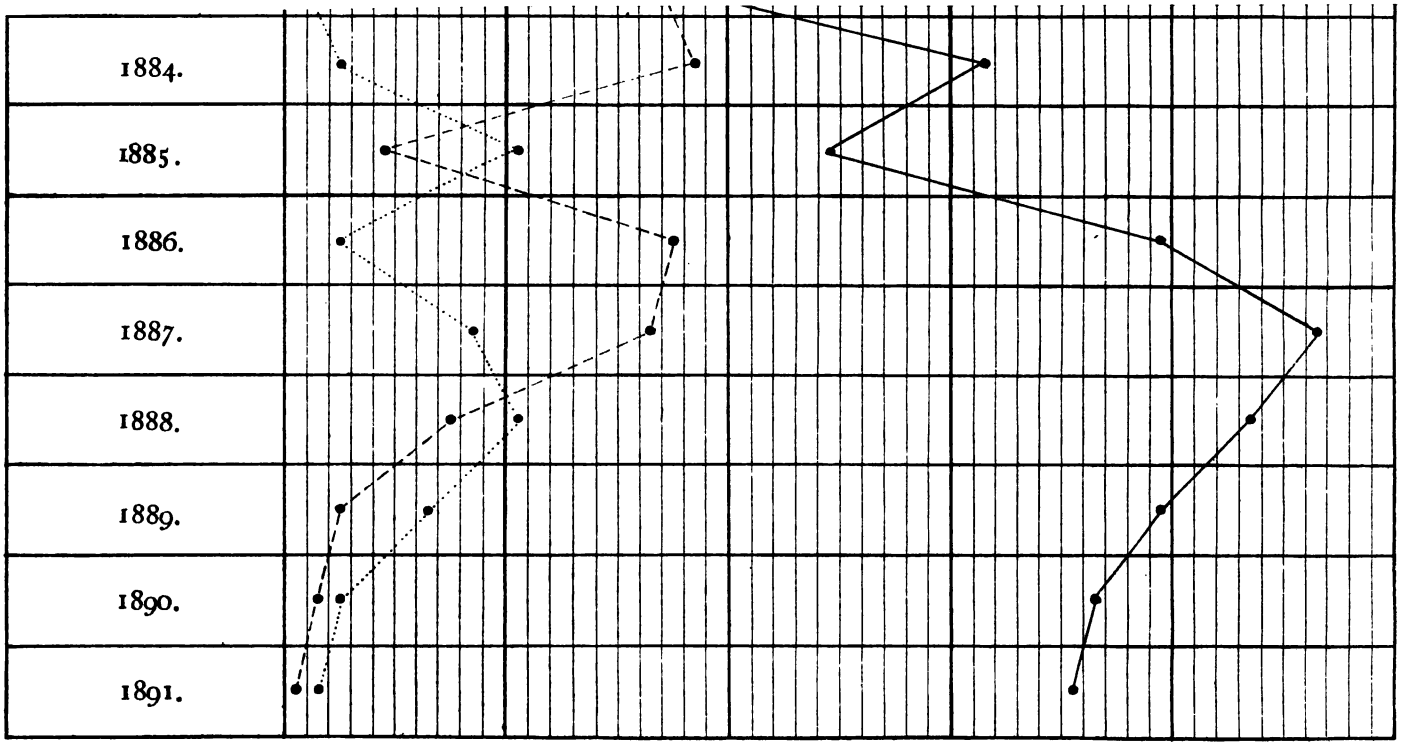
ASAOKA YÛNOSUKE.
KANSAKU HAMAKICHI.
KUROSAWA AKIMICHI.
MAKITA ARIYOSHI.
TANNO TSUNEHAKU.
TSUJI NOBUYUKI.

Table Showing the Number of those on whom the Badges of Membership were Conferred and of those to whom Medals were Awarded by the Educational Society of Japan.

Years.	No. of Recipients of the Badges of Membership.	No. of Recipients of Medals.
1890	1,779	20
1891	300	21
Total.	2,079	41

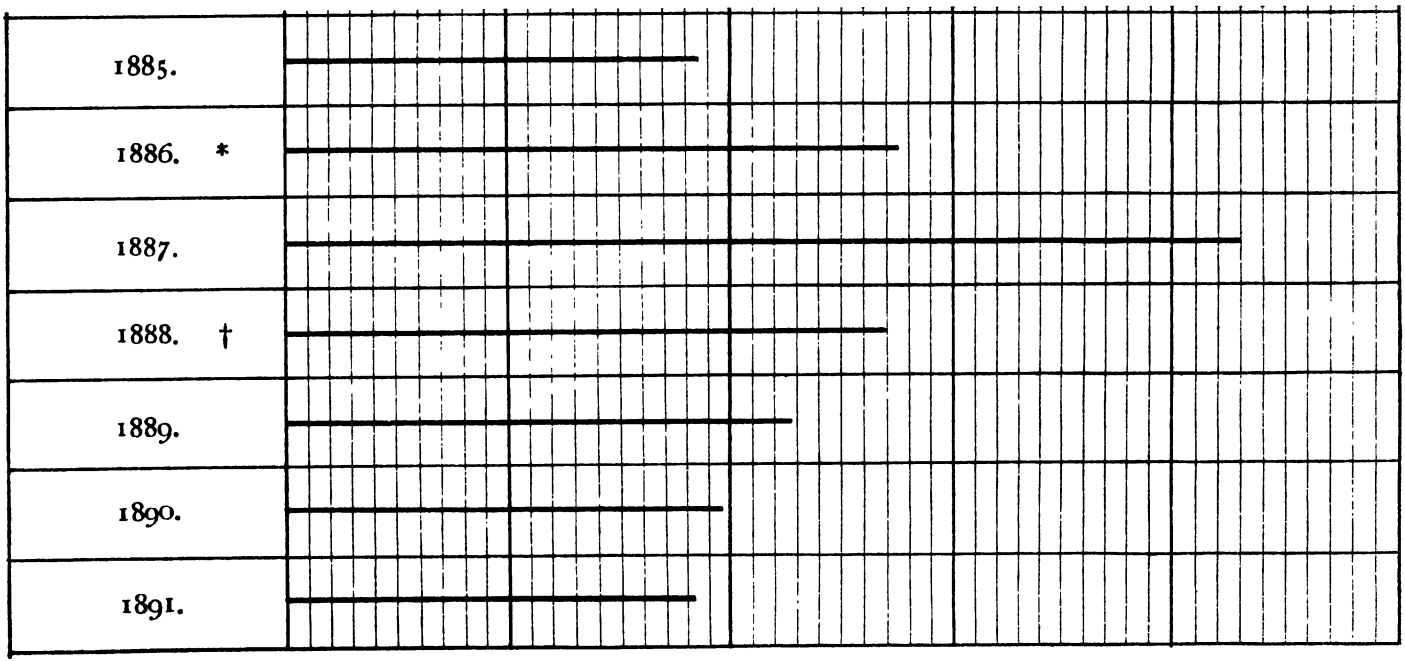
Table Showing for nine consecutive years the Number of Meetings held, and of Representatives sent to Local Educational Meetings, by the Educational Society of Japan.

Years.	General Meetings.	Special General Meetings.	Ordinary Meetings.	Sectional Meetings.	Meetings for Discussion.	Meetings of Deliberative Members.	Meetings of Committees for Investigation.	Meetings for Addresses and Lectures.	National Conventions of Educators.	Representatives sent to Local Educational Meetings.
1883	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	5
1884	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	38	...	35
1885	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	50	...	28
1886	1	1	9	...	4	...	...	38	...	28
1887	1	1	10	...	2	...	...	42	...	26
1888	1	...	10	8	...	...	...	36	...	38
1889	1	3	7	10	...	...	...	25	...	31
1890	1	1	...	1	...	8	20	6	1	20
1891	1	1	...	2	...	14	18	6	2	16
Total.	8	8	61	21	6	22	38	253	3	227



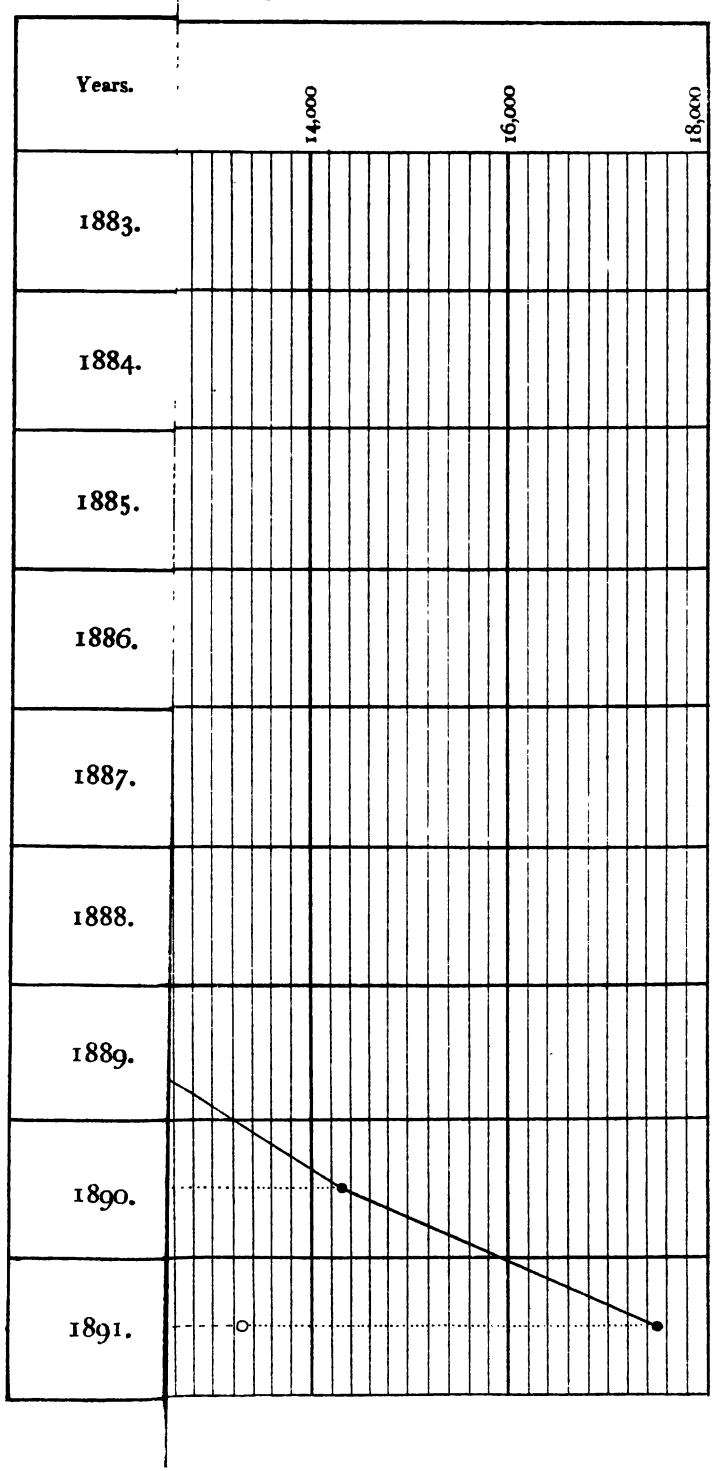
Actual Number of Members.

Members admitted.



* Published twice every month from May.

† Published once every month from January.


Years.
14,000
16,000
18,000
1883.
1884.
1885.
1886.
1887.
1888.
1889.
1890.
1891.

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